

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 22nd February, 1883.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 17th February, states

Circulation,  
440 copies.

Certain concessions asked for the native doctors of the Panjáb.

that it is believed that the native doctors of the Panjáb intend to forward a memorial to the Panjáb Government asking for certain concessions. (1) The pay of the native doctors of the first class should be raised to Rs. 100 per mensem. (2) All native doctors, whether in military or civil employ, should be admitted to the Viceroy's and the Lieutenant-Governor's darbárs. (3) Formerly they were called native doctors, and now they are called hospital assistants. They desire that in future they should be called sub-assistant surgeons. All their requests are reasonable, and we hope that the Panjáb Government will accede to their wishes without waiting for the memorial.

The same paper states that the whole native public is of

The renewal of licenses issued under Arms Act for the sale of arms in the Panjáb.

opinion that the Arms Act should be repealed, but the Government has not, for reasons best known to itself, deemed it expedient to do so. Now it would seem that some of the



provisions of that Act are not strictly enforced by district officers in the Panjáb. Those persons, who sell arms and ammunition, have not yet renewed their licenses for the current year, but no notice has been taken of the matter by the police or the Magistrates. If the district officers consider any sections of the Act as unnecessary and vexatious to the people, they should have them expunged from the Act, but they are by no means justified in neglecting to enforce them as long as they are not repealed.

Circulation,  
100 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shokh-i-Oudh* (Lucknow), of the 16th February, states that it appears from an advertisement published in some Indian papers that a new paper, called the *Aftáb-i-Hind*, is about to be started in Persia by one Aqá Saiyid Husain of Shiráz, under the patronage of the Persian Government. The paper is intended to publish extracts from native papers of India. There seems to be no doubt that this project has been set on foot at the instigation of Russia. Obviously she has devised this plan as a simple and cheap means of obtaining information about the state of things in this country. The establishment of a Russian agent here would create suspicion in the mind of the British Government and also involve comparatively large expenditure. But the publication of the paper in question will not cost much. The editor of the *Aftáb-i-Hind* will be able to get native papers in exchange for his paper. It is a matter of surprise that Government has taken no notice of this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone is an advocate of the peace-at-any-price policy. If any man talks of war, he threatens to resign his office. While he is thus bent on peace, Russians are busy at their intrigues. Now it should be observed that natives are frequently killed by Englishmen, and the accused are acquitted by English judges through race feeling. When Russians and other nations come to know of such cases through native papers, it is not difficult to realize what will be their feeling



about British rule in this country. If Russians were induced to interfere in behalf of natives, as they did on behalf of Bulgarians and Servians, the British Government would be exposed to great danger. Moreover, the *Aftáb-i-Hind* is sure to criticize the acts and measures of the Government of India, and to express sympathy with natives. The circulation of such a paper among natives will not fail to create love in their minds towards Russians. It is to be hoped that Government will take early action in the matter and prohibit native editors from sending their papers to the editor of the Persian paper in question.

The *Mumtásu-l-Akhbár* (Bára Banki), of the 16th February, refers to a case of police torture. The sub-inspector of police at Nawábganj (Bára Banki), the havildár, and a constable lately severely tortured a man of the Pási caste to extort a confession of guilt from him. He criminally prosecuted them, and the result was that the sub-inspector was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 and to rigorous imprisonment for one month, the havildar to a fine of Rs. 25 and imprisonment for twenty-four hours, and the constable to a fine of Rs. 10 and imprisonment for twenty-four hours. The police are accustomed to oppress the people. Steps should be taken to check the evil.

A correspondent of the *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th February, complains that adulterated drugs and articles of food, such as meat *ghi*, milk, &c., are generally sold by *attárs* (native druggists) and traders, and remarks that the prevalence of sickness is due to the use of these adulterated things. The Local Government should adopt some measures to check the evil.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th February, complains that Dr. Walker, the new Surgeon-General of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, has recently given notice to the head-

Circulation,  
524 copies.

The dismissal of some clerks employed in the office of the Surgeon-General of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.



clerk of his office that his services are not required. He is of opinion that the head-clerk of the Inspector-General of Prisons' office can do the work of both the offices! The head-clerk of the Inspector-General of Prisons' office should be also made head-clerk of the Lunatic Asylums. A large saving would be effected if all the offices, situated at Chatar Manzil at Lucknow, were placed in the charge of one officer and one head-clerk. Dr. Walker has also ordered nine other men of his office to pass the middle class examination under pain of dismissal, in accordance with Government Circular of 1879. Some of these men entered the public service before the issue of that circular, and therefore that circular does not apply to them at all. As regards others, who were appointed after the issue of that circular, it would be hard on them to dismiss them. If they perform their duties satisfactorily, they should not be dismissed, simply because they have not passed the examination in question. There are many other public offices in which the provisions of the Government circular are not strictly observed.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Shula-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 20th February, states that meetings have already been held at Bombay and other places to consider the question of sending memorials to Her Majesty, praying for the extension of Lord Ripon's term of office, and asks the natives of these provinces to forward similar memorials.

Circulation,  
209 copies.

A Hindú correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut), of the 14th February, states that Government has put down the evil customs of *sati*, infanticide, slave-trade, &c., but that an evil custom in connection with marriage is still prevalent among some classes of people, both among the Hindús and Musalmáns, especially the former. Some men take large sums of money from the men to whom they marry their daughters in return for the marriage. Some of them marry their daughters six or seven years old to men sixty or seventy years old for the sake of money.



The husbands of the girls soon die, and then the girls have to pass their lives in a state of forced widowhood. This is nothing but a sort of slave trade. It behoves Government to interfere and prohibit the custom.

The *Gurmukhi Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 17th February, calls upon the Sikh sardárs to adopt measures for the improvement of the moral and mental condition of the Sikh community.

The improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of Sikhs.

A meeting was held about three years ago at Amritsar to consider the subject, but it is to be regretted that no practical results followed. A college should be established for the education of the Sikhs. About five lakhs of rupees are required for the purpose. It would not be difficult for the leaders of the Sikh community to raise this sum. Even if half the sum were collected by public subscriptions, it would be possible to establish the proposed college, because in that case the Government is sure to give a grant-in-aid. Moreover, arrangements should be made to translate good books of other languages into Gurmukhi.

The same paper, in regard to the progress of education in the Panjáb, remarks that only the official classes have benefited by education, but that the other classes are still as indifferent to education as ever. Instruction is given only through Urdú, and not through Gurmukhi, at Government schools, and this is a great hindrance to popular education in the province.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, states that a native paper of Bombay is of opinion that the office of the Government Reporter on the native press in Bombay should be abolished, and that the money saved in this way should be given to the publishers of the *Voice of India* for the support of that paper. This may be done in Bombay. But, as regards these provinces, we would simply ask that copies of Selections from vernacular newspapers

The supply of copies of Selections from vernacular newspapers to native editors.



should be supplied to native editors in order that they may be able to judge whether translations are properly made.

The *Mumtāzu-l-Akhbār* (Bāra Banki), of the 16th Febru-

The miserable condition of the agricultural classes in Oudh.

ary, states that some persons, looking at the large number of ejectments and resignations, the enhancement of rent, &c., fancy that land-holders oppress the cultivators in a variety of ways, and that the miserable condition of the agricultural classes is due to this alleged tyranny and oppression. But it should be observed that the interests of landlords and their tenants are identical. The prosperity of the former depends on that of the latter. Under these circumstances it is difficult to realize that the former should seek to ruin the latter. The zamindārs never unjustly eject tenants from their lands. The number of resignations has largely increased during the last three years since the Government has evinced a desire to bestow some rights on cultivators. They largely resign their holdings in order to lead the Government to imagine that they are really oppressed by landlords. There are also some other causes of these resignations, which will be referred to on a future occasion. The advocates of cultivators complain of heavy assessments of rent, simply by comparing the rent formerly levied on a particular piece of land to that levied now on the same land. But this is not the right way of judging of rent. In judging of the rent levied on any tract of land, we should look at the present condition of that land.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 18th February, states that

The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

the opinion expressed by the *Times* in the matter of the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans shows that even the leaders of the English community at home are not free from prejudice. Race feeling is beyond question a good thing, and even essential for national success, but it ought not to be allowed to degenerate into unjust partiality. Our

Circulation,  
250 copies.



contemporary says that, if Native Magistrates in the mufassil are empowered to try Europeans, the latter will be obliged to leave India! Our contemporary is under the impression that justice will not be done to Europeans in the mufassil. But such an assumption is quite gratuitous. The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert declared in his speech in Council that all Local Government and Administrations were in favour of the proposed change. When Native Magistrates at the presidency towns already exercise criminal jurisdiction over Europeans, there seems to be no reason why the privilege should not be extended to their brethren in the mufassil. There is reason to think that Europeans in India are not so strongly opposed to the scheme as the *Times* imagines. The *Hindu Patriot* has quoted some cases in which the Europeans concerned voluntarily waived their right of birth, and submitted to the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates in the mufassil. To say nothing of the English Conservative press which opposes all measures of the Liberal Government simply as such, the greatest opposition in this matter may be expected from some narrow-minded old civilians at home, who have retired from the public service, but who still cherish feelings of hatred towards natives. But they may rest assured that their opinion will carry no weight with the Liberal Government. Now that some natives are admitted to the Civil Service every year, and the native Civilians are gradually rising to higher appointments, it is impolitic and unjustifiable to make an invidious distinction between the Europeans and Native members of the service as regards powers. Some mean and narrow minded men fancy that Lord Ripon has resolved to win the good will of natives, even though in his endeavours to do so he may sometimes have to do injustice to his own countrymen! The fact of the matter is that he looks upon all classes of the people with an eye of equality.

The *Akhbar-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 14th February, expresses satisfaction at the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of Native

The same.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.



Magistrates over Europeans, praises Lord Ripon for it, and remarks that the disability in question, under which Native Judges at present labour, is a great stain on British justice and a kind of dishonour to natives. The removal of this disability will promote the ends of justice and encourage the growth of a friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled. All Local Governments and Administrations support the measure. (The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 19th February, also expresses satisfaction at the proposed change in the law, and remarks that the members of the English and the Anglo-Indian Press are sure to condemn this reform, as they have done other measures of Lord Ripon's Government. The *Times* of London takes the Supreme Government and Local Governments to task and regards Lord Ripon's policy as dangerous to British rule in India. But, on the contrary, the *Reformer* thinks that Lord Ripon's policy is strengthening the foundations of British rule).

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 18th February, states that Englishmen plume themselves on their justice, but that in matters where their own interests are concerned, they are always ready to sacrifice justice to self-interest. The opposition of the English and the Anglo-Indian Press to the proposed amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure is simply due to race prejudice. If Englishmen think that in cases, in which Englishmen and natives are concerned, Native Magistrates will show partiality to their own countrymen, the natural inference from this is that English Magistrates show partiality to Englishmen, and natives may on this ground object to be tried by them.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, states that it is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans only in those districts where there are Sessions Judges. The editor is of opinion that Native Magistrates in all



districts should be empowered to try Europeans, because Europeans are to be found in every district, especially in Bengal. Moreover, not only Native Civilians but Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners of the first class should be also empowered to try Europeans. Old and experienced Deputy Collectors and Extra Assistant Commissioners decide cases more carefully than European Magistrates.

The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhābād), for January, states that it appears from a copy of a Government Resolution, received from the Press Commissioner's office, that the Government of India desires to establish agricultural banks for the benefit of the agricultural population. The scheme is to be first introduced in the Deccan as an experiment. There is no doubt that the miseries of cultivators are chiefly due to the extortions of village Shylocks, and therefore any measure that is intended to make the former independent of the latter cannot but prove beneficial to the former. Major Baring is of opinion that advances should be made on the security of property, as is done in France. But we are afraid that, if such a condition were imposed on the grant of loans, few men would benefit by the measure, because the great majority of the cultivating classes live from hand to mouth and have nothing to offer as security. To our thinking it would be enough to require the cultivators to repay the loans at the next harvest following the issue of the loans. If any man is unable to repay the whole amount at the next harvest for any special reasons, he may be allowed to repay the balance at the harvest following. It has been proposed to fix the rate of interest at 12 per cent., but this rate would be too high. Even Mahājans might be induced to lend at that rate, and in that case cultivators would prefer to deal with them rather than with agricultural banks, because they are very afraid of dealing with Government. In our opinion, Government should not charge more than 6½ per cent. interest. When it borrows at 4 or 4½ per cent., it should be ready to lend at 6 or



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6½ per cent. Separate banks need not be established at present, but the work may be entrusted to post-offices to save cost.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore) publishes a long article in its issues of the 14th and the 17th February in answer to the remarks made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* about the death of Mr. Johnson. Obviously the secret object of the *Civil and Military Gazette* is to embitter the feelings between the paramount power and the Mahārājā of Kashmir. Since his appointment as the Governor of Ladakh Mr. Johnson performed his duties with ability, and the Mahārājā was well satisfied with his work and showed great generosity to him. He was able to deposit lakhs of rupees in the banks at Calcutta. In the extracts, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, from his diary he acknowledged the kindness and generosity of the Mahārājā and the Dīwān, but suspected that attempts were being made by his enemies to poison him. Looking at the nature of his office and at his good character, we are disposed to think that he could have made no large number of enemies, and none, at all events, who would go the length of depriving him of his life. The statement that, as soon as his enemies heard that the wood depôt was going to be placed in his charge, they resolved to kill him simply deserves to be laughed to scorn. But it would seem that he was a very simple-hearted man, and his companions had led him to imagine that his life was in danger. During his first illness at Jammu he wrote a memorandum on the 21st January last, in which he expressed such suspicions. Our contemporary says that he escaped this attack. The medical evidence as to the cause of his illness is quite reasonable. As he had lived in Ladakh, which is an extremely cold country, for the last thirteen or fourteen years, the comparatively hot climate of Kashmir did not suit him and made him ill. More-



ever, an excessive use of whiskey had affected his brain. In our opinion he never recovered from his illness of 21st January, as has been imagined by our contemporary, and the use of wrong food and drink brought about his death. Supposing for argument's sake that he was poisoned on the 21st January, he should have taken greater care of his food since then. His food was not prepared by State servants, but he himself obtained his food from the bázár. It appears from his own diary that, on the night which preceded his mortal illness, he took his food with his companions and drank whiskey. The bad results of the use of whiskey are well known. If his food or drink had been poisoned, his companions would have also died from the effects of the poison. They are greatly to blame for allowing him to partake of that noxious liquor in such a large measure that night. We should not be surprised if the paragraphs of his diary in question were forgeries or were dictated to him in his last moments by his scheming companions. As they were aware that the Maharájá loved him much, they might have apprehended that the State would call for an explanation from them as to the cause of his death. In order to anticipate this and to make his death a means of extorting money from the State, they might have induced him to write the last portion of his diary. It is inconceivable that a man, who is on the point of death, should be able to design such deep plans. There are Englishmen, who ungratefully seek to injure their benefactors, and are bringing their nation into disrepute by their misconduct. It will be remembered that during the late famine in Kashmir an English trader entered into an agreement with the Kashmir Darbár to import twelve lakhs maunds of grain into the country. He subsequently created a difficulty in the matter of transport, and raised a wild clamour against the State through the columns of the *Civil and Military Gazette* and some other Anglo-Indian papers. It is to be regretted that Anglo-Indian editors readily publish any thing, however absurd it may be, they hear from



such wicked Englishmen, and the Government gives an easy credence to anything that appears in Anglo-Indian papers. After the death of Mr. Johnson, the Kashmir Darbār sealed the bottle of whiskey, which was supposed to have been poisoned, and kept it in its custody. Our contemporary regards this action of the State as a strong ground for suspicion! Our contemporary would be glad to see the bottle remain in the possession of the son of Mr. Johnson, Russell and Jenkins, in order that they might have an opportunity of mixing some poisonous drugs with the whiskey to get the State into trouble! It is to be observed, however, that the bottle had been for some time in their possession before it was seized by the State officers. It has been sent to the Chemical Examiner at Lahore, and the result will be out in a few days. It is very creditable to Sir Charles Aitchison's Government that it has so soon settled the matter. Dr. Bellew and Colonel St. John at once discovered the true facts. The *post-mortem* examination, held by the Chemical Examiner, convinced him that the deceased had not been poisoned. But our contemporary still persists in its hue and cry. Seeing that the charge of poisoning has proved of no avail, Mr. Johnson's adherents have induced his son to claim four lakhs and forty thousand rupees from the State on account of arrears of pay, &c.! At the time of his going on leave Mr. Johnson drew his pay to the end of the month of Kátik, 1938 (Sambat year), and gave a receipt to the State. Moreover, his pay was Rs. 1,750 a month, and not Rs. 2,300 as alleged by his son. The Mahārāja of Kashmir should expell all wicked Englishmen from his dominions in order to avoid such complications in future. Other native chiefs should also take a warning and give no footing to such "smooth-faced cobras" in their states. They bite the very hand that feeds them.

Circulation.  
210 copies.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 14th February, makes nearly similar remarks on the subject.

The same.

It is evident from medical evidence that Mr. Johnson died of apoplexy. Before the arrival of



the doctor from Sialkot, the doctors of Jammu showed great zeal in his treatment, and he would have been very thankful to them if he had survived. The substance of the extracts from his diary, published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is that the Mahārāja and the Dīwān were kind to him, but that he had some opponents and that he had been poisoned. The first thing to consider is whether the extracts were written by himself or are mere forgeries. We are induced to think that, if the extracts are not forgeries, he wrote them in a state of insanity, caused by illness, or in order to anticipate the dishonour, which the disclosure of his illegal acts, if he had committed any during his tenure of office, might bring on him after his death. The *post-mortem* examination held over his body has shown that he was not poisoned. The *Civil and Military Gazette* should not have raised the cry of his being poisoned without fully satisfying itself of the truth of the charge. But our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are always ready to bring false charges against native chiefs. Some British officers have gone to Jammu. Have they been deputed by Government to make an enquiry into the matter? It is a matter of deep regret that Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Aitchison should have been deceived by such an absurd clamour and should have distrusted the Mahārāja.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 14th February, expresses deep regret at the death of Sir Sālār Jang, and remarks that Government should have made an enquiry as to the cause of his death. When it has been thought worth while to hold a *post-mortem* examination over the body of Mr. Johnson, although there was no reasonable ground for supposing that he had been poisoned, it is surprising that no enquiry was made as to the death of Sir Sālār Jang, who had many enemies. It is to be hoped that Government will see that the excellent form of administration established by the deceased is maintained, and will also look after the welfare of his sons. (The death of Sir Sālār Jang has been noticed with deep regret by many vernacular news-

Circulation,  
440 copies.



papers this week. The *Nyāya Sudhā* has published an account of his career.)

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahābād), of the 19th February, states that there is a curious class of traders, called *chundhars*, to be seen at the confluence of the rivers at Allahābād every day. They stand in water breast deep and stir up the sand with their feet in search of valuables. They take out a license, like other traders, from the Magistrate every year and have to pay a fee for it. These so-called traders are great rogues. While they are ostensibly busy raking the sand, they are secretly watching for opportunities to relieve the men and women, bathing in the stream, of their jewellery. No licenses should be granted to these *chundhars*, and they should be strictly prohibited from frequenting the river during the day. They may, however, be allowed to ply their trade at night. The editor refers to the sale of books by Christian missionaries at the Māgh Mela, and is of opinion that, like other book-sellers, they should be required to pay a tax.

Circulation,  
750 copies.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 19th February, states that there is a tank, called Sūraj-kund, about four and a quarter miles from Multān. The road from Multān to the tank is in a very neglected state. It is uneven and unmetalled, and no trees are planted along it. At the time of the late fair, held at the tank, the people were exposed to great inconvenience from the dust and the sun. Many carriages broke from the unevenness of the road. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

Circulation,  
125 copies.

It appears from the *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 16th February, the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 15th February, and the *Shula-i-Tār* (Cawnpore), of the 20th February, that Kunwar Shiva

The re-admission of Kunwar Shiva Nāth Singh, who paid a visit to England, to the Hindū community.



Náth Singh of Bijnor, who lately returned from England, after passing the Barrister-at-law examination, performed some ceremonies last month in accordance with the Hindú religion to expiate the sin of crossing the sea. After he had been purified in this way, his caste-fellows readmitted him into their caste and took their food with him. The *Shula-i-Tár* hopes that, now that it has been practically shown that a Hindú, who pays a visit to England, can be readmitted to the Hindú community by the performance of some ceremonies, Hindú youths of these provinces will largely go to England to complete their studies.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1883. Feby. 17th	1883. Feby. 18th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh,	" 16th & 19th	" 18th & 21st respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbár</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maunla Bakhsh	" 14th	" 18th	126 "
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 17th	" 21st	70 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Akhbár</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	" 16th	" 20th	100 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Álam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 13th	" 17th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Ám</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukand Rám	" 14th & 17th	" 18th & 20th respectively.	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbár-i-Tamanná</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 18th	125 "
9	<i>Akmal-i-Akhbár</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	" 13th	" 19th	84 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdú-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rae	" 17th & 20th	" 19th & 22nd respectively.	299 copies (in- cluding 68 co- pies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almorá	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	" 19th	" 22nd	80 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 17th	" 20th	135 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" "	" "	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
14	<i>Anwár-i-Akhbár</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádúr	" 15th	" 17th	200 copies.
15	<i>Benares Gazette</i>	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	" 4th & 18th	" 19th	250 "
16	<i>Bhárat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-K n g- lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	" 16th	" 13th	125 "



17	Bhadrati Vilds	... Agrá ...	Hindí	Tri-monthly, ...	Bhagwán Dás	... 15th	...	17th	...	125	...
18	Bhorat Sudasha Pravarat.	... Farukhabad.	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Charan	... For the month of January.	...	16th	...	...	...
19	Dabduha-i-Qaisari...	... Bareilly ...	Urdú	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	... Feby. 17th	...	20th	...	225	...
20	Dabduha-i-Sikandari	... Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	... 19th	...	21st	...	390	...
21	Delhi Punch	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Faslu-l-din	... 14th	...	18th	...	210	...
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23	Grouse Gazette	... B n l a n d - shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	Gangá Sahái	... 16th	...	21st	...	40	...
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25	Harich Chandrika	... Udaipur ...	Hindí	Bi-monthly,	Dámodar Shástri	... For the 1st fortnight of Mágh.	...	17th	...	100	...
26	Hindustani	... Lucknow,	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Ganga Prasad	... Feby. 22nd	...	22nd	...	250	...
27	Jalán	... Meerut ...	Urdú	Ditto	Alimu-l-Din	... 16th	...	17th	...	180	...
28	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	... 14th & 17th	...	respectively.	...	...	...
29	Jalsa-i-Jár	... Meerut ...	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	... 18th	...	19th	...	90	...
30	Jalsa-i-Jamshed	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	... 18th	...	21st	...	150	...
31	Karnámah	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqub,	... 19th	...	...	...	250	...
32	Káshí Patrikâ	... Benares ..	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	... 16th	...	17th	...	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt.)	...
33	Kari Vachan Sudhâ,	... Ditto ...	Hindí	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	... 5th	...	18th	...	311 copies.	...
34	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	... Delhi ...	Urdú	Ditto	Mfr Hasan	... 16th	...	...	...	170	...
35	Khair Khwah-i-Hind,	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Naráin	... 12th	...	19th	...	150	...
36	Khair Khwah-i-Panjab.	... Gujranwála.	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	... 12th	...	20th	...	600	...
37	Koh-i-Nár	... Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwád Ali	... 14th & 17th	...	17th & 19th respectively.	...	440 copies (including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	...
38	Lama-i-Nár	... Jaunpur ...	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdullâh	... 18th	...	21st	...	50 copies.	...



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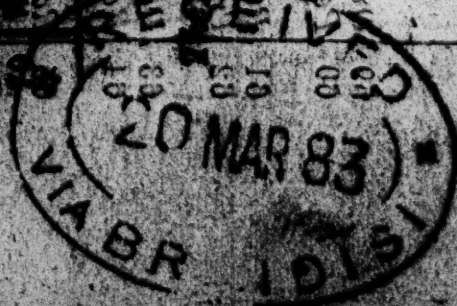
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						1883.	1883.	
39	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Abdul Samad Khán,	Feby. 14th	Feby. 18th	209 copies.
40	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	" 19th	"
41	Márwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	" 12th	" 16th	100
42	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	" 20th	" 21st	175
43	Malla-i-Nár	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 15th	" 18th	37
44	Már-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	" " "	" " "	100
45	Miratu-l-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayán	For the month of Jany.	" 21st	250
46	Mitra Vilás	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Rám	Feby. 12th	" 16th	250
47	Musd-i-Ám	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	" 20th	" 21st	200
48	Mumtaz-i-Akhdár	Bara Banki	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf,	" 16th	" 19th	"
49	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	15th	21st	125
50	Naiyar-i-Ázim	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 12th & 19th	" 16th & 22nd respectively.	162
51	Najnu-l-Akhdár	Etáwah	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhu-llah Khán	" 16th	" 17th	150
52	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dás	" 15th	" 18th	300
53	Nár Afshán	Lúdhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. K. M. Wherry,	" "	" 17th	593
54	Nur-i-Budaun	Budaun	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" "	" 18th	"
55	Nuru-l-Abdár	Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal.	" "	" 19th	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)



56	Naru-i-Anwar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	17th	...	17th	...	355 copies.
57	Nyaya-Sudha	...	Harda	...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	...	...	...	"	21st	"	22nd	...
58	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	Urdū	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	"	16th to 22nd	"	16th to 22nd	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	"	13th	"	16th & 19th	524 copies.
60	Panjab Akhbar	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Asim	...	"	14th & 17th	"	17th & 19th	300
61	Patiala Akhbar	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	"	19th	"	22nd	300
62	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad,	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	"	"	"	19th	350
63	Rafat-i-Am	...	Sialkot	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Diwan Chand	...	"	16th	"	22nd	700
64	Rakbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	15th & 19th	"	16th & 20th	430
65	Rata Prakash	...	Ratlam	Hindi and Urdū.	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdul- Haq.	...	"	8th	"	17th	400
66	Reformer	...	Lahore	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	Nathu Ram	...	"	19th	"	22nd	750
67	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	...	Gorakhpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	"	18th	"	20th	250
68	Sabha Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-din	...	"	17th	"	19th	112
69	Safir-i-Hind	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Das	...	"	16th	"	18th	250
70	Sahas	...	Allahabad,	Bengali	...	Weekly	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	"	19th	"	21st	250
71	Saijan Kafi Sudha- kar.	...	Udaipur	Hindī	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	12th	"	17th	200
72	Shafaku-l-Sudur	...	Lahore	Arabic	...	Monthly	...	Registrar of the Panjab University.	...	"	For the month of Jany.	"	"	...
73	Shokh-i-Oudh	...	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Tasawar Husain	...	"	Feby. 16th	"	20th	100
74	Shula-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibra- him.	...	"	20th	"	22nd	175
75	Tahetb	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rahat Ali Khan	...	"	12th	"	16th	100



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12	Lahur	...	...	...	...	...	1887	100
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